New-Pork Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Martial law was pro-claimed at Beirut; the Italian govern-ment denied that the city had been bom-barded, while admitting that two Turk-ish vessels had been fired on in the har-= The Peking govern ment, it was announced, was preparing an impressive reception for the Nanking delegation charged to notify Yuan Shindetegation charged to notify Yuan Sainkai of his election to the Presidency.

The best opinion in London was that the only hope of averting the threatened coal strike lay in the government persuading the men to postpone the date at which the strike is scheduled to begin.

Orders ware issued for a to begin. —— Orders were issued for a considerable reduction of the consular service of the republic of Panama.

DOMESTIC.-William Jennings Bryan in an address at Greeley, said he would rather see Governor Shafroth of Colorado nominated for the Presidency than any Democrat yet mentioned. — The militia quelled a riot started by strike sympathizers at Lawrence, Mass.; the city authorities returned to their parents most of the children taken in charge on Saturday as they were about to be sent. saturday as they were about to be sent to Philadelphia. — The Hoosac Tunnel was put into commission for the first time since the fatal wreck there last Tuesday, a passenger train passing through safely. — The five-masted schooner Dorothy Palmer, after battling with sales for forty three days was with gales for forty-three days, was towed into Vineyard Haven, Mass, slightly damaged. — A Washington dispatch said the vocational education bill, carrying millions, to aid practical instruction until 1921, would be favorably reported by a Senete committee to ably reported by a Senate committee to-= It was said at Indianapolis that city for trial. === Seventeen famflies were driven from their homes in their night clothes by a fire in Cleve land. — A dispatch from Minneapolis stated that bankers will join in asking Congress to enact legislation for the personal instruction of farmers in better methods of agriculture. —— A dispatch from Montgomery stated that President Taft would have a solid delegation from Alabama to the Chicago = Cardinal O'Connel wreaths on the graves of his

sco by a burned railroad bridge. nomination for the Presidency if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.' said the grand jury would inquire into any letters concerning his case for two Years after he was sentenced. New York received spring with Island and other shore and country resorts. It was announced that the New York Central and the New Haven would erect a twenty-three story hotel near the Grand Central Sta-Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., delivered the first of a series of sermons against socialism yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. = ohn Haynes Holmes advocated divorce in the case of loveless marriages.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to Rain. The temperature yester-Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 36.

MR. TAFT AND SELF-GOVERNMENT The charge that President Taft had denied the fitness of the people of this country, or some of them, for self-government, which has been industriously spread of late, is supported only by a York State Bar Association. In that address the President was not talking about the capacity of individuals for self-government, but about the capacity of nations for it, and he declared that "the question whether a people is fitted "for popular self-government so as to "make that government best for that "people is determined by the ability of "the majority of that people to place "upon itself the restraint by which the "minority shall receive justice from the

"majority." That is sound American doctrine. It was on that theory that the Constitution was framed. When the success of popular government in this country is tested It is in accordance with that test. We habitually speak of popular government as successful wherever the rights of the minority are respected, wherever institutions are stable, wherever the pledges of the majority are kept, wherever justice is done and property is safe, wherever, in a word, the people exhibit a capacity for that self-restraint which is necessary for the maintenance of law and order. Such a popular government does not degenerate into mob rule, because the people never let their passions sweep away their regard for their institutions. Popular government is a fairure where constitutions are not worth the paper they are written on, where revolutions occur every six months. where the people exhibit small capacity for the orderly conduct of their affairs and so little self-restraint that a majority considers itself free to oppress a

If there is any one quality in the history of this republic which we should all point to as evidence of the success of popular government here it is precisely the people's capacity for self-restraint. its essential moderation, the faithfulterms of its Constitution, the scrupulous regard which the majority has shown for minority. Precisely this quality, in which *bls country has excelled among the mainly governed nations of the world. the people's capacity for self-government.

meaning to warn the public against ad-

minority.

lished institutions and who are seeking to destroy popular respect for them. So far from denying the American people's capacity for self-government, he selected its most conspicuous trait as the quality essential in a self-governing people.

ROOSEVELT'S CANDIDACY.

The Tribune regrets that Colonel Roosevelt is again seeking the Repub-His candidacy, because of personal relations formerly existing, can hardly fail to engender unusual political bitterness and create a breach among Republicans wider than rival candidacies ordinarily produce, and in a year when the party will need its full strength to win. Colonel Roosevelt would have served best the party that has often honored him generously by remaining in the background.

No public exigency drags him into the arena. There are no principles whose service requires this candidacy. Presisive only with a monstrous disregard of the facts. The difference between him and Colonel Roosevelt is one of temperajustification of success. He has put upon the statute books an unprecedented amount of progressive legislation and has carried forward extraordinarily the ideal of equal rights for all. Nor is there any halt in the work. The latest act of the administration, recommending to Congress a workmen's compensation bill of a drastic character, is that of a courageous Progressive. This bill, which is expected to pass Congress, is as thoroughgoing and progressive a measure as the New York law in behalf of which Mr. Roosevelt makes his sweeping condemnation of our Court of Appeals. It is a tremendous advance upon any labor legislation secured in the seven years of Colonel Roosevelt's own incumbency and it measures the reality of progress under

Mr. Taft. Social justice is as much Mr. Taft's Constitution. As a candidate for renomination he has no reason to fear the orado nominated for the Presidency than scheme for the recall of judicial decisions in the name of progress.

BLUNDERING AT LAWRENCE.

The authorities at Lawrence, Mass are playing into the hands of the socialists who are directing that strike. The interference in the natural right of parents to send their children temporarily away from home, the clubbing and arrest of parents and their sympathizers, the arrest as neglected children of those who were going for a time only to homes where they would be well fed and clothed, and the probable distortion of a law to justify these acts is as chucklethat several men indicted for dynamito headed an exhibition of incompetence to conspiracy would resist their removal to deal with a strike situation as it is possible to recall.

For the express purpose of preventing the "exploitation" of children the Lawrence authorities have themselves exploited them brutally and stupidly. The object of the exploitation of the children by the labor leaders was to create sympathizers with the strikers and incidentally socialists. Such official blundering as this, however, producing the impresand brothers and sisters at sion inevitably that the police have inson, daughter of Governor Wilson of in a way that they would not dare to having been detained in Northern Mexa dozen sympathizers with the strikers CITY.—Theodore Roosevelt, replying and a dozen socialists where the plan of possible to preserve all edifices with

would have made one. Governor Foss's secretary is quoted It was as saying that an inquiry will be made as to whether the constitutional rights Brandt was not permitted to write of any one have been violated. The constitutional rights of the Lawrence an received spring with open thousands flocked to Coney one would inject common sense into their heads. Governor Foss should undertake to do that.

CANAL, SHIPS AND TOLLS.

Mr. Lewis Nixon is quite right in retimes_that the United States many must bestir itself in the building of ships and the establishment of lines for the Panama Canal routes, unless it is to let foreign nations reap the chief benefits of the great work upon which it is expending some hundreds of millions of dollars The ideal of "an American canal under American control" was set years ago by Grant and Hayes. It'is for the present generation and the present year to add to that ideal "for American commerce," misquotation of his address to the New | Of course, the canal is also to be for the commerce of all the world. But American commerce should have the primacy in volume and in advantages. There is no immorality in that principle.

A strange contrast was presented th

other night in some remarks of Profes sor Shepherd, of Columbia University which have been echoed elsewhere. He urged a systematic exploitation of commerce with South America, but deprecated governmental aid to American shipping in the form of subsidies, saying that if foreign ships could carry our merchandise more cheaply than domestic ships we should permit them to do the business. From that there will be to secure Hamilton Grange commendastrong dissent, on several grounds. It is possible, no doubt, to develop a large substantial and admirable as a specimen foreign trade without having ships of our own. But it would be much easier stands in a pleasing situation, near other to do it in our own ships. That is the testimony and opinion of the great majority of expert observers, particularly in South America. Apart from that, we ought to have our own ships, just as we ought to have our own manufactures, for the sake of self-reliance and selfsufficiency. Professor Shepherd's theory is that of the Cobdenite, who would say that if foreign lands could manufacture goods more cheaply than this we should let them do it for us, instead of building up our own industries. Why not go further and say that if foreign lands will supply us with military and naval service and with legislators and judges more cheaply than we can do it our-

selves we should let them do it? There is a similar divergence of opinions over the question of tolls in the canal, and it is intimated that two reports will be made to Congress on the subject, one favoring free passage of American ships and the other uniform tolls for all. It has been argued, with no little force, that the provision of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty guaranteeing to ness with which it has lived up to the the commerce of all nations terms of entire equality refers to all nations except the United States, leaving the latter in the rights which it guaranteed to the a privileged class as the actual owner of the canal, and as thus entitled to free use of it; precisely as a guarantee of equal rights for citizens and subjects of Mr. Taft chose as the supreme test of all nations in this country would not bar our own citizens from rights and privi-

case, but it is not too extreme to deserve careful and serious consideration. If that view should not be adopted which so far as other nations are concommerce the same rules which they road earnings for the second week in the our rivals will not observe equality of about 4 per cent over the same time a terms toward us, but will give their year ago. ships special advantages over ours by means of direct subsidies. What a state of affairs it would be to have foreign nations giving their vessels practical freedom from tolls in the canal, while we compelled ours to pay full rates without rebate! Yet that is precisely what granting of subsidies or other favors to

American shipping at Panama. The whole question must be settled in good faith and honor. It must also be settled in a way consistent with our national interests. It cannot be conceded dent Taft is denied the title of Progres- that the two are incompatible, or that good faith requires us to sacrifice our vital interests and make the canal for all time a losing enterprise. To argue ment and methods rather than one of that we had placed ourselves in such a ends. And Mr. Taft's methods have the predicament would be to indict our common sense.

TOO MANY ELECTIONS.

The Massachusetts Legislature seems to be giving serious consideration to the demand for biennial instead of annual state elections. Nearly everybody who has appeared before the legislative joint committee on constitutional amendments has advocated the change. It would be strange, indeed, if the present system should find any defenders except among the small fry party workers or those who hate change merely because it is change. The unnecessary cost of annual elections in money and wear and has recently adopted the primary for nomination purposes. There are therefore practically two elections every fall, and the expense saddled on the state, as aim as it is Colonel Roosevelt's. The well as on the candidates of the various President is sanely Progressive, unless parties, is much greater than it ever was to be Progressive one must be willing to before or ought to be. Then there are abandon the safeguards of a written the drawbacks of uninterrupted partisan activity the year round and the employment overtime of thousands of perissue raised by Colonel Roosevelt's sons who make their living out of poli-

ties. One of the petitioners for blennial elections quoted ex-President Cleveland as wondering why Massachusetts should cling so long to an antiquated election system. Mr. Cleveland called that overtenacious adherence to tradition "sitting in the darkness." Massachusetts doubtless has a certain weakness for following her own course, uninfluenced by outside experience. She is now left in absolute isolation as the only state in the Union with a one-year tenure for her Governor and other elective officers, Rhode Island having dropped the one year system last fall and gladly gone over to the ranks of the great majority. American experience is all in favor of longer terms for state officers and less frequent sessions of state legislatures We are finding out that it is not advantageous to keep the political pot continuously at the boiling point. Massachusetts may have some pride of opinion about-never letting the fire go out under the political cauldron. But ultimately she will consent in the interest of public economy and tranquillity to having the embers now and then quenched,

HAMILTON GRANGE.

The effort to secure Hamilton Grange as an historic memorial deserves sympa possible to preserve all edifices with which famous men or deeds are asso clated. Some of them are not intrin sically susceptible of or worthy of pres ervation. But there is no danger that we shall ever seek to preserve too many while it is undeniable that some which should have been preserved have been destroyed or permitted to fall into hope less decay. The beneficent activities of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and other patriotic organizations have done much to save us from reproach, so that now most of the buildings in and about this city which still peating what has already been said exist and are worthy of being cherished for their historic associations are being cared for. The most notable of those which are still unprotected is Hamilton

Grange. And this is one which should appeal with especial force to New York, as the of its most illustrious citizen While Hamilton, because of the scope and character of his public services, be longed to the whole American nation more, perhaps, than any other man of his time, save only Washington himself. he belonged in an exceptional sense to New York. This city was his home from boyhood to his death. It was the scene of his entry into public life. It was the scene of many of his most important labors. It is the resting place of his mortal remains. As the financial, commercial and industrial metropolis, it owes the greatest of obligations to the statesman who was the founder and organizer of the financial and commercial system of the nation. Of him New York is not likely ever to have too

many memorials, There are other minor considerations which make the fulfilment of the design ble. The house itself is intrinsically of the architecture of those days. It historic sites and adjacent to one of the most imposing of our modern public edifices. Moreover, the acquisition of it would not be a seriously expensive undertaking. That it would be an achievement grateful to enlightened and patriotic public sentiment there can be no question.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Conservative improvement is reported in most lines of industry. Although operations on the basis of forward commitments are light, day-to-day transactions are heavy as a natural result of the demands of our large and growing population. According to the reports received by the commercial agencies, many visiting buyers are in the local markets and as a consequence so-called house buying shows some expansion, especially in drygoods, in which increased activity in dealings and firmer price tendencles are noted. Wall Street speculators are not inclined to take an optimistic view of the general situation, but considering the various prevailing uncertainties and the fact that a Presidential campaign is under way conditions are far from unsatisfactory and the outlook is as favorable as could reasonably be expected. The distribution of goods in recent weeks has been retarded by adverse weather; owing to heavy snowstorms in different parts of the country the railroads have been unable to make prompt deliveries leges which no alien could enjoy. This

tricts have suffered to no small extent as a consequence of climatic changes. Nevertheless, bank clearings reflect a there remains the plan of subsidies for larger volume of business than that re-American ships engaged in canal traffic, ported at this time a year ago, all cities showing for the last week a gain of take place on Sunday evening, possibly becerned is, of course, above reproach, more than 1 per cent as compared with apply to theirs. We may be sure that current month present an increase of

In the iron and steel trade new buying is not heavy, but the United States Steel Corporation and most of the independent concerns are working on a basis not many points under their full capacity. "The Iron Age" says there is a tendency to exaggerate the extent and effect of is invited by those who oppose the the present lull in new buying of finished steel materials, just as there was an unwarranted proclamation of a boom based on the heavy buying in the closing weeks of the last year. All lines of business have suffered from the severe winter, the effect of weather conditions having been especially pronounced in the iron and steel trade, but the best authorities on iron and steel do not look for anything in the nature of real depression in the industry. The railroads are expected to become more active in the market for rails and equipment in the spring, while the outlook in the building trade suggests heavy orders for structural materials in the months to come. Steel makers are not at all depressed; indeed, they are enthusiastic regarding the future. In the copper market conditions continue to improve, while, thanks to the real winter weather, coal has worked into a strong position, with the the likelihood of a strike of British miners. The question of a strike here at

the expiration of the agreement between the miners and operators in April is being discussed by employers and emtear speaks for itself. Massachusetts ployes, but the best informed men in the trade do not look for a repetition of the trouble that took place several years

Commodity prices show irregular tenfigures, owing in large part to a better spot demand and improvement in the drygoods market, the advance having taken place in spite of a visible supply receipts of wheat and heavy world supplies are responsible for current bearishness in the market for that staple. In the local stock market speculation is quiet, but investment inquiries are fair for the high grade issues and for new bonds and short term notes. Demand for money is still inactive from all sources, and the banks and other financial institutions are using a large proportion of Star. their idle cash in investments in railroad notes and other obligations_upon which the yield is far greater than can be obtained on collateral loans. The banks also are lending money abroad to a considerable extent, and the fact that foreign open market discounts show no indication of easing up in the immediate future encourages the expectation that New York will be able to place funds in Europe to advantage for weeks to come. Interior banks are beginning to withdraw currency from this centre, while at the same time they are paying obligations due the federal Treasury by radical consideration, and such as there drafts to the Assistant United States Treasurer in New York on their balnces with their local correspondents.

The question will soon arise, In which the "dead line"?

Justice Cohalan's decision assessing damages against the Brooklyn elevated 9 on the Sullivan-Brooks bill, embodying railroad for the insolence of one of its guards toward a passenger is likely to be more far-reaching in its results than any number of the preachments which it is the custom of corporations to issue nowadays urging their employes to treat the public courteously.

If only four and twenty Chicago poets sought to welcome William Watson and of 2,500-was houses 25 feet wide, facing escort him through the stockyards and packing houses, no wonder that he fled out back rooms or areas-would eliminate the Windy City in disgust. Where were the other 9,976, that they neglected the good roads, in an absolute sense, suited to duties of hospitality?

Mr. Riggs and Mr. Fleming seem unable to agree about the former's attitude toward the Armstrong insurance impression that he was anxious for a hearing on his transactions with the New York Life Insurance Company, while Mr. Fleming's memory is that "he "used what I considered rather threat-"ening language in regard to the possi-"bility that we might bring out his con-"nection with the New York Life." Jusarbitrator, but perhaps ex-Senator Arm- Charta of King John. strong could be.

A headline in "The Providence Journal" the other day read: "Providence Ball Club Is Toasted." Such things generally happen before the season begins, Later on for "toasted" read "reasted."

The police maintain their customary effectiveness. There was another murder and robbery on Saturday.

Albany dispatches report that some Utopian statesmen at the capital are trying to devise a plan for reopening the racetracks on a basis which will be "satisfactory to both the racetrack own-'ers and those who fear the letting down 'of the bars against betting." In Albany they don't seem to know that the age of miracles has passed. There is no bar at present against the conduct of no-bet racing. But the racetrack owners don't care much for racing of that sort, because it doesn't pay.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Two men, one a stranger in New York, stopped at an uptown newsstand to buy papers. The attendant was not in sight and the New Yorker placing the coppers on the stand turned to his companion and said with a show of civic pride: "That's the way we do here." Just then the newsboy appeared and the New Yorker, probably intent on driving the lesson home, asked: "Do you ever lose anything by peo ple taking papers?" "Sure I do," was the prompt reply. "But I know the fellers what forget." "Well, what do you do "When I git a chance I ask 'm about it?" to pay." "How do you get the chance?" "Well," he said smiling broadly, "here's time-you owe me for two papers; got 'em last Thursday w'en I was holdin' down the stand on the other side." The man re membered and paid.

"It does seem hard to understand why some people marry each other," remarked the Sociologist.
"I suppose it's due to the fact that misery loves company," suggested the Cynical Bachelor.—Philadelphia Record.

Sunday evening entertainments, dinner card parties and dances have on several casions been spoken of and condemned b a Harlem pastor, some of whose parish ioners had seen fit to follow the European visers who are impatient with establis the extreme view of that side of the of freight, and merchants in remote discustom. Last week he learned that invi-

tations had been issued for a "leap year valentine entertalnment" for the evening of February 18-Sunday-and wrote to the parents of the woman who was to be the daughter's entertainment, which I hear will cause she knows that I will be otherwise tine." Many of the young people who had arranged to attend the party are still in doubt as to why the invitations were recalled.

"What's the matter with your wife? She's all broken up lately."
"She got a terrible jar."
"What has happened?"
"Why, she was assisting at a rummage sale, took off her new hat, and somebody sold it for 35 cents."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A VICTIM OF HABIT. "Hold up your hands," the footpad said In New York to his victim, And when the man declined, the pad Most impolitely kicked him. "Hold up your hands," he said; "be quick

I can't," the man replied, "unless I have a strap to hold to." W. J. LAMPTON.

And do as you are told to."

"Don't you think the government ought Don't you think the covernment of regulate corporations?"
"I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum:
"sometimes I think a government official has enough to do to get elected to a job and hold on to it without assuming any more responsibility."—Washington Star.

The annual report of the German Society of the city of New York, which has just een published, contains the announcement of the election to honorary membership of Gustav H. Schwab, who served as presiding officer of the organization thirteen years. "Many years," says the resolution, "longer than any of his predecessors." The list of ex-presidents contains the names of prospects of an export demand owing to F. W. von Steuben, William Wilmerding, Jacob Lorillard, Philip Hone, John Jacob Astor and R. A. Witthaus.

Gibbs-One gets no diplomas in the school f experience.
Dibbs—I don't know; the marriage certifi-ate comes pretty near being one.—Boston

People who stood near the entrance to No. 115 Broadway at a little after noon one day recently and within hearing distance of a man with a loud voice and a decidedly dencies, without important change in German accent heard some strange things quotations. Speculation in cotton is about the Equitable Building fire. The noderately active at generally higher man was showing three women and a small gures, owing in large part to a better boy the Wall Street district. "It took fire late one night this winter," he said, "and everything what was in it was burnt up just as you see. It was full of banks and the banks was full of money-it was awful." which is large beyond precedent. Big The guide then gave a description of the building which will be erected on the site of the ruins and the last heard by the people-not of his party-was: "Now I show you the oil building-where Rockefeller made his money.'

"What are you smiling about?" I was just thinking," replied Japhet how lucky it was we could go shead and build this ark without waiting for an ap-propriation from Congress."—Washington

CONGESTION OF POPULATION

Wide Streets in Cities the Natural and Only Solution, Says Writer.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: At the call of the New York committee on congestion of population the first national conference on city planning next meeting, 1910, in Rochester, it developed these was no problem of congestion except in New York and some in Boston of the character that required was in these was due to new immigrationof those dumped there amid strange conditions, unfamiliar with our customs, and vent unwholesome domestic conditions, and due more than all else to abnormal savdirection are crooks forbidden to cross ing in as they believed this temporary sofourn.

think Professor in his letter in The Tribune of February one suggestion in relief proposed by that committee, that taxation has slight relation to problem of congestion, and it could not be appreciably remedled thereby, is correct.

At that Rochester meeting Lawrence Veiller, the housing expert, claimed the solution for such congested districts, where these immigrants segregate-some running 1,800 to an acre, and even for an occupancy each side on streets 60 feet wide-so withall evils. In other words, the solution is s!tuation.

chiefly in these two cities from their topography, insular, peninsular-width of investigation. Mr. Riggs is under the streets proportioned to height of structures, or vice versa, in practice,

The Teutonic civilization may be all right n its place, but such taxation measures as are now proposed are contrary to every aspiration with which our forefathers took possession of the land and got them children to wrestle with the wilderness and subdue it, for a continuity of holding as free men, and the majority here, true to tice Hughes can hardly be secured as an breed, would rather hold to the Magna POLECON Butternuts, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1912.

RITUALISTIC PRACTICE

Father Wallis Within the Usages of the Episcopal Church, Says Writer. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As you have given space to several articles in re the case of the Rev. Guy L. Wallis, of St. Paul's Church, Staten Island, will you please publish the following statement? I do not purpose to impugn the motives of the complainants, or to discuss the advisability of ritualistic practices, but merely to give the status of the case and to show that Father Wallis's acts are entirely within the law and liberty of the Church.

The deed of gift prescribes "that the premises shall be used solely for public worship, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and for no other purpose whatever."

One of the contentions is that it was the intention of the giver that the usages of the church at the time of the gift should be perpetuated without change. Such contention could not possibly be maintained, as it would be against public policy to allow a deed of gift to stand in the way of progress. The deed itself clearly indicates to the contrary. At the time the property was given it was the common practice to use a church building for other purposes than worship and the universal practice to use the church for Sunday school and children's Christmas and Easter services, for Christmas trees, etc. Reverence for holy things and holy places was not one of the tenets of the Low Church party. When Mr. Ward prohibited in the deed the church from being used for Sunday school and for any other purpose whatever, save public worship, he evidently appreciated the sanctity of a consecrated building. This prohibition was not in accord with the usages of the Church at that time.

As a matter of fact, St. Paul's Church has always stood for advanced ritual. I became a member of the parish in 1890, ten years after the deed of gift, and St. Paul's was then looked upon as a ritualistic church. The whole question, therefore turns upon the point as to whether the cordance with the rites of the Protestan

Episcopal Church and the usages of the

There is a daily eucharist for communion

said Church at the present time.

at 7 a. m. each weekday and at 8 a. m. on Sunday, which is said exactly as in the Prayer Book. The offices of morning and evening prayer are read as in the Prayer hostess: "I have not been invited to your Book. The midday celebration of the holy eucharist on Sunday is intended for worship only and not for communion. It is one of the special works of the Catholic party cerned is, of course, above the carried in 1911. Rail- engaged. I will be free, however, after 9 in the Church to restore the holy eucharist tral act of worship. Having, therefore, said seven masses during the week for communion, and having provided for saying morning and evening prayer on Sunday, I maintain that Father Wallis is manifestly entirely within the law and liberty of the Church in celebrating a mass for worship only, for the purpose of educating his people to what he conscientiously believes to be the great central act of worship of the

Church of God. Certain portions of the liturgy are intended as preparations for those who are minded to make their communion, and as no one is expected to receive except the priest, Father Wallis says the preparatory prayers privately, as his own preparation. This is one of the points at issue.

Concerning ritual it should be remem bered that the Prayer Book prescribes only the devotions to be used and the order in which they are to be used. The manner of rendering the service and the details of the ceremonies are left entirely to the rector. The result has been that certain usages have grown up in the Church which differ in different parishes. These usages are never formally authorized, and all such customs which have come into use in the Church and have not been prohibited constitute the usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. It should be remembered in this connection that there is no uniform use which can be appealed to. There is a norm, a minimum and a maximum; our law requires us to comply with the minimum, and our liberty permits us to use the maximum; between these two limits we

find the usages of the Church. Some of the practices which the complainants contend to be contrary to the usages of the Church are the use of lights and mass vestments, the use of incense and the reservation of the blessed sacrament. Now, I hold in my hand a record of 154 parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. All of these use lights and mass vestments, eighty use incense, 148 reserve the blessed sacrament and of this number eighty have perpetual reservation and sixty-eight occasional reservation. The hearing of confession is practised in all of these parishes, and in 109 there are regularly appointed hours for hearing confessions. It is manifest that these things are not contrary to the use of the Church. That Father Wallis teaches the value of confession and a Christian's duty concerning the same is true, but that he ever attempted to make confession compulsory, or taught that it was so, is absolutely untrue.

There are several other minor points, but think that I have clearly set forth the main features of the controversy. G. N. WHISTLER, Warden of St. Paul's.

Rosebank, Staten Island, Feb. 20, 1912.

SILENT BUT NOT INDIFFERENT. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: In one of S. M. Crother's pleasant essays he says, "The hero of Cervantes had muddled his wits by the reading of romances. One may read so many articles hard working American citizen who spends impression of ministerial unity produced on the rights of women that he mistakes a his summer in a downtown office in order by the opening scenes is unmistakable, that his wife and daughter may go to Mr. Asquith has restored harmony, and was held in Washington in 1909. At the Europe for that odious monster, the they are working heartily together, with tyrant man."

In many ways these restless times are confusing. Perhaps no misjudgment is more deep seated than that expressed in a letter in to-day's Tribune with regard to women who are not struggling for, and do not want, votes. If we are keeping quiet it is because "it is our nature to." We are having no such associations as would pre- not indifferent, or discouraged, or in the minority. We think as Horace Greeley thought and wrote:

"We are satisfied that public sentiment does not demand and would not sustain an ary and sweeping. innovation so revolution so openly at war with a distribution of duties and functions between the sexes, as venerable and pervading as government itself, and involving transformations so radical in social and demestic life," THE PATIENCE OF HOPE

New York, Feb. 22, 1912.

THE DISEMBODIED CRIMINAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Concerning capital punishment one of your correspondents struck a note too little accented, so it seems to me, during the present discussion: the psychological notethe psychic effect of executions.

More and more as we advance we must look at matters, especially those which affect the community, from this point of view. tion, transitory crowding, due to over tall It is a tremendous field, of which we are as buildings, in too narrow streets and also yet only touching the borders. We may even begin to consider the possibility (a possibility which the late Professor James and other distinguished researchers have almost made a probability) that the disembodied criminal may perchance have a worse effect on the community than he could have while imprisoned in his physical body. This is merely one hypothesis along with many, none of which should be disregarded while such a great number of unexplained phenomena confront us. L. P. FRIEDLAND.

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

ESPERANTO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Because of the interest and discus-Resolution 230 into the United States House Marvell all well impersonated, and there of Representatives by Representative Rich- is a dramatic episode with Claverhouse ard Bartholdt the Esperanto Association free one million copies of "A Gimpse of is condemned to the stake; Wesley Esperanto" (a pamphlet outlining the purpose of the international language and Robert Raikes, with buns and hot potagiving a general synopsis of the grammar). toes, draws a group of urchins into the This will be sent to any of your readers first Sunday school, and the missionary sending name, address and stamp to the Esperanto office, Washington,

House Resolution 220 reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Committee on Education be, and the same is, hereby authorized and directed to cause an investigation to be made by the Committee on Education, or a sub-committee thereof, touching the the Bridewell, joining in the first conpracticability of the study of Esperanto as an auxiliary language and a means of facilitating the social and commercial intercourse of the people of the Unted States and those of other countries, the committee to submit its report at the second session of the 62d Congress."

Representatives, is now before the Com- heritage in the religious world. mittee on Education. EDWIN C. REED. Washington, Feb. 21, 1912.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS. New York has banished its horsecars, but still as an occasional hold-up of the old stagecoach

type.-Providence Journal. New York seems bent on trying to wrest th

laurels, for highway robbery and other crimes of iolence away from Chicago. Buffalo News. New Yorkers have got so used to having their olice commissioners fired as soon as three or

four crimes happen for which the police have no solution that the way Waldo sticks must seem rather supernatural to most of them .- Syracus Mayor Gayner says Horace Greeley advised him not to come to New York. What a lot of

trouble Mayor Gaynor would have saved him-self if he had taken that advice. But his punishment is severe. They elected him Mayor .--Watertown Times. If New York's new primary elections law

holds good the voters of the city face the pos-sitility of having to handle a ballot forty-five pleasurable excitement he anticipates his melancholy fate of becoming "a cockmelancholy fate of becoming "a cockmelancholy fate of becoming "a cockshy" for pedants and reformers; and
when he says this he underrates his
when he says this he underrates his
anipulate a forty-five-foot ballot successfully
the intelligently.—Savannah News. feet long. An effort is being made to get a ruling in court by which the ballot can be one voter in fift; in New York would be able to manipulate a forty-five-foot ballot successfully and intelligently .- Savannah News,

LONDON NOTES

Front Benchers-A Nonconform-

ist Show-Mr. Bendall. London, February 14. The front benchers at Westminster are

as happy as schoolboys after a holiday.

The Opposition group has perhaps su-

perior grounds for satisfaction since the byelections are running heavily against the Government, and the new leader, Mr. Bonar Law, has made a fine reputation already for aggressiveness, straightforward methods and resourcefulness. Faction feuds have ended in that quarter, and he has imparted to his associates his own buoyant confidence in speedy victory for the Unionist cause On the other hand, ministers have met Parliament in a rollicking mood and seem to be on the best possible terms with one another. The Chancellor of the Exchequer may be harassed by the agitations against the insurance act, but he has a bright smile and a roguish word for every one of his colleagues except sturdy John Burns, who keeps out of his way. The Prime Minister beams benevelently upon his rival, and, apparently, has no suspicion of Cabinet intrigues and no apprehension of the collapse of the ministry this year. He knows the secret of successful leadership in the Commons He affects a Palmerstonian gayety of spirits, allows his colleagues to distinguish themselves in debate and does not speak too often, holding himself in reserve for supreme occasions. Three of Mr. Asquith's associates have

been fortunate in commanding public attention on the eve of Parliament, and two of them have received special greetings and hearty congratulations. Sir Edward Grey, looking colder and more Romanesque than ever, has been rewarded by his sovereign with the Garter. He has carried entente diplomacy to such lengths, especially in the Persian affair, that extreme Radicals have been estranged, but the King is grateful

to him for respecting the Edwardian tradition and has crowned him with honor at the moment when there are insidious intrigues against the Foreign Offica-The other successful minister to be overwhelmed with compliments is Mr. Churchill, whose jingoish speech on the navy has created intense satisfaction throughout the kingdom. Extreme Radicals who are obsessed with the idea of an all around settlement with Germany on armaments, frontiers and commercial interests would have planned a counter demonstration in favor of Lord Haldane if he had been in the Commons; and probably the Welsh Chancellor would have looked on with his blandest smile. They dislike Sir Edward Grey and are disappointed in Mr. Churchill, but they are shrewd enough not to whip thistles when the imperialist King is behind one and the nation is behind the other. The the Chancellor less powerful than he

Professor Reinhardt is not responsible for the Pageant of Nonconformity at Agricultural Hall. If he had been he would have massed the performers, accelerated the action of the processions and converted episodes and monologues into stirring drama. This is an English made historical pageant, patterned after Louis N. Parker's series and the Fulham Palace show, and no inspiration has been drawn from the fine artistry and cumulative grandeur of "The Miracle." The Rev. Hugh Parry has written the book of the pageant and provided some racy dialogue, and the Women's League of the London Congregational Union has supplied the costumes and organized this Protestant fête. There has been a serious purpose behind this religious drama of the battle for the individual conscience and the freedom of churches, and the tableaus are well dressed and effective The long waits between scenes, the dragging slowness of the processions and the exasperating deliberation of the dialogue might have escaped observation if Professor Reinhardt had not shown London how multitudes of amateurs can be drilled and religious subjects be illuminated with genuine artistry and breadth

There are, however, stirring pictures

for faithful Protestant eyes. Luther

stands at the Diet of Worms before the

of treatment.

was.

Emperor, and while censers swing and crosses gleam refuses to recant his beliefs. John Knox denounces the Queen of Scots with austere earnestness; Bunyan languishes in prison and Barrow and Greenwood console each other under persecution; the Pilgrim Fathers set out for the New World, and Richard Baxter is tried before Jeffreys. There are striking commonwealth scenes, with Cromsion aroused by the introduction of House well and King Charles and Milton and and the Covenanters. Elizabeth Gaust ship Duff sails on its pioneering circuit to the foreign field. The least familiar of the seventeen episodes is the secret wedding feast in June, 1567, which was broken up as a breach of the Act of Conformity; the guests, when committed to gregational service. As a money drawing spectacle this pageant cannot be compared with "The Miracle" at the Olympia, but there is a sincere effort to reproduce the spirit of Puritanism and Nonconformity and to remind free This resolution, passed by the House of churchmen of the greatness of their

Ernest Alfred Bendall, the joint examiner of plays with Mr. Brookfield, is the doyen of dramatic critics and one of the best known first nighters, Like Mr. Waikeley, he has passed his life in the civil service and spent his evenings at the theatre; and while he is a less am bitious writer than his brilliant associate he knows the stage from top to bottom and has done his work for "The Observary" and other lower to the light server" and other journals with intelli-gence and restraint. Sir Henry Irving had a high opinion of him as a critic and always spoke of him with affection and Sir Arthur Pinero, Alfred Sutre and other playwrights have warmly recom-mended his appointment by the outgoing Lord Chamberlain. He has never writ-Lord Chamberlain. He has never writ-ten a play, and that places him at an ad-vantage over his colleague, Mr. Brook-field, whose vulgar farce is to be revived by Mr. Hawtrey for the benefit of flam-boyant enemies of the censorship. It boyant enemies of the censorship. It may be Mr. Bendall's first official duty to sanction alterations in "Dear Old Charlie," which will render it less objectionable to prurient faddists. With excitement he anticipates his pleasurable